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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

JUNE 1987 published July 1987

*In June 1987, Utah's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate registered 6.6 percent, down one-tenth of a percentage point from the revised May 1987 figure.

*The State's jobless rate appears to have peaked in March 1987.

*Nonfarm employment has grown 1.2 percent since June 1986 for a gain of 7,900 jobs.

*While June expansion was hardly robust, the State seems to have passed a critical corner in job expansion. Year-over growth bottomed out at 0.7 percent in October 1986.

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION?

In March 1987, Utah's unemployment reached 6.9 percent—the highest level of the past three years. Since then, the State's jobless rate has dropped three-tenths of a point to 6.6 percent—hardly a dramatic plunge. However, at the very least, unemployment in Utah appears to have stabilized. Most probably, it is on

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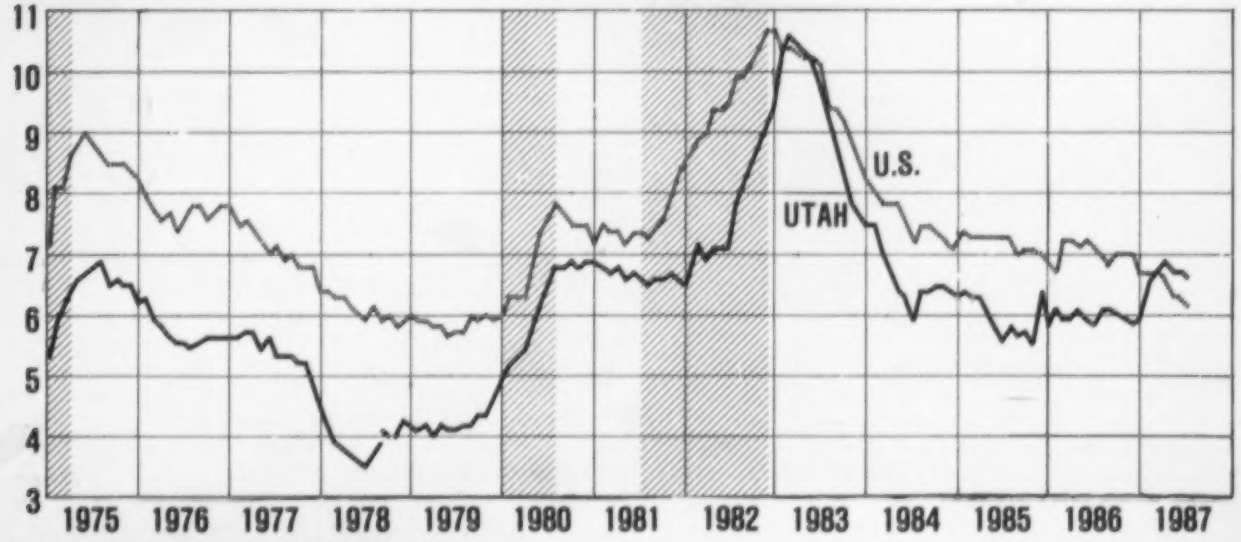
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security

the decline after peaking in March. The worst economic shocks seem to be behind Utah and upcoming layoffs should have little effect on the "rate."

However, the Utah unemployment is still running atypically above the national average (6.3 percent in May). In fact, June's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate represents 50,300 jobless Utahns—up 14 percent from last year. Still, even after adjusting for seasonality, the out-of-work group has dropped by 2,700 individuals just since March.

JOB EXPANSION TURNS A CORNER

So, unemployment is edging down. What about job creation? Utah also seems to be making som headway with respect to nonfarm employment. Final data indicate that year-over job growth bottomed out at 0.7 percent in October 1986. Although June's 1.2 percent increase is hardly cause for mass celebration, it marks a notable improvement when compared to the final quarter of 1986. During June, Utahns held a total 645,000 non-agricultural jobs—a 7,900 net increase from June 1986. Unfortunately, layoffs do loom over a number of industries. On the other hand, some glimmerings and outright gleams have appeared in the gloom of Utah's economic scene.

SOME PROMISING NEWS

The rejuvenation of Kennecott Minerals Corporation's Utah operations has pushed mining to a remarkable 18 percent year-over employment gain. Of course, at 3,100 positions, metal mining employment still remains far below the 7,000 to 9,000 job level established in the 1970s. On the energy scene, the rising price of oil may signal the beginning of some small relief for Utah's ailing oil industry—where employment has dropped 16 percent since last June. Also, the possibility that some unemployed steelworkers may regain jobs provides a note of optimism for the State's steel industry. Primary metals jobs have declined by one-third since June 1986 and any offset of this 1,400 job loss would be welcome.

SERVICES STILL THE PRIME JOB GENERATOR

While these developments provide some encouragement for the Utah economy, they are not likely to be the prime source of new employment in the State—nor have they been major job creators in the recent past. Service-producing industries continued to be the main generators of new jobs. The strong service industry has netted some 5,300 new positions in the year since June 1986—a 4 percent increase. In addition, retail trade employment advanced 3.6 percent for a 4,200 job gain. By adding 2,200 positions, local government also proved to be a major producer of new employment. And, finance/insurance/real estate rounded out the field with a 3 percent, 1,000 job gain. Nondurable goods manufacturing demonstrated that all is not bleak for the goods-production sector. Jobs here expanded by nearly 4 percent (1,100 new positions).

ON A SMALLER SCALE

But what about a more detailed frame of reference? Which smaller industrial breakouts are showing the strongest growth? Employment in food stores jumped almost 9 percent during the past year. Year-to-year expansion in food-related production measured a substantial 7 percent in June as did growth in transportation employment (exclusive of railroad jobs). Medical and health services demonstrated economic vitality with a 6 percent gain. Next in line came personal and business services with a forceful 5 percent year-over expansion. Manufacturing scored a strong 5 percent increase in transportation equipment production (basically space/defense-related employment). Eating and drinking places finished with a 4 percent employment addition.

WHERE DID THEY GO?

If so much job creation is going on, why did the State create only 7,900 net new jobs? Obviously, declines are lingering in several industries. The construction industry has seen its employment ranks drop by 4,500 jobs over the past year. While many of these jobs were eliminated as the result of the completion of the Intermountain Power Project, other losses have been sustained because of a slowdown in overall building. Durable goods manufacturing (which includes primary metals) is down 1,300 jobs. State government employment dropped almost 3 percent and declines in defense-related jobs knocked out 500 federal government positions. Moreover, several rounds of layoffs are in the offing. Notably, reductions in transportation equipment manufacturing, schools (local government), apparel manufacturing, coal mining, and utilities employment will influence Utah's job growth potential.

ON THE UPWARD TRACK?

However, Utah should still see improvement in job creation in upcoming months. As mentioned before, it looks like the State is back on the upward track. Nevertheless, even though the goods-producing sector may start to see some improvement after a long hard spell of economic affliction, most of the employment expansion will continue to come from the service-producing sector. Fortunately, the national economy seems to still be on fairly strong ground in spite of large trade and federal deficits—and slow improvement is even being made here. Therefore, Utah should begin to experience more moderate growth in the near future.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

NON-AGRICULTURAL INSURED EMPLOYMENT & WAGE COMPARISON BY INDUSTRY UTAH & USA - 1985

This report provides comparisons of 1985 non-agricultural employment and average weekly wages of employers insured under State and Federal unemployment insurance programs, for the United States as a whole and for the state of Utah.

An illustration of these comparisons is available at the 2 digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and major industry detail on Table A. Accompanying charts also depict Utah's average weekly wage levels by industry and historical Utah wages as a percent of U.S. wages.

The data presented are based on quarterly reports submitted by employers subject to State Unemployment Insurance Laws, and Federal agencies subject to the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program. The data are collected by individual State Departments of Employment Security and submitted to the Bureau of Labor Statistics for aggregation to national totals. These reports cover about 98 percent of wage and salaried civilian employment and provide a virtual census of employees and their wages for nearly all sectors of the economy. Workers are reported in the state where their jobs are physically located. Covered non-agricultural employment includes most corporation officials, executives, supervisory personnel, clerical workers, wage earners, piece workers and part-time workers. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family members, farm and domestic workers.

Wages of non-agricultural insured workers include the gross amount of all payrolls for all pay periods ending within the quarter. Included are payments of any cash value: cash, bonuses, commissions, gifts and tips.

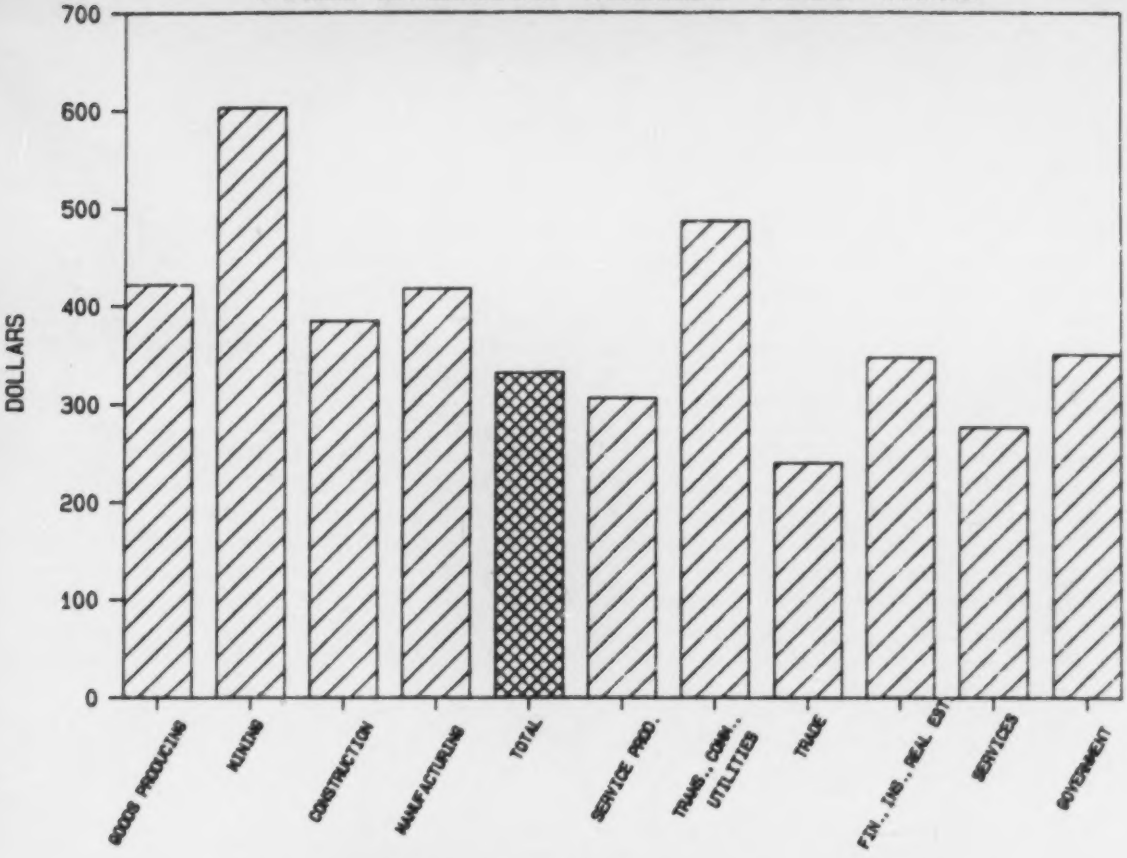
In reviewing average weekly wage data, the user should be cautious. For example, industries characterized by high proportions of part-time workers will show average weekly wage levels appreciably below the actual weekly earnings levels of regular full time employees in these industries. The opposite effect characterizes industries with low proportions of part-time workers. Average weekly wage data may also be influenced by overtime work, work stoppages, labor turnover, retroactive payments, seasonal factors, bonuses, etc.

Major industry employment as a percent of total employment varies somewhat in Utah as compared to the USA as a whole. Mining, for instance, has nearly twice as high an employment ratio in Utah than in the USA. This occurs in spite of the closure of Kennecott Copper and a sluggish oil and gas sector. Construction also is about one percentage point higher in Utah than in the USA, related to construction support for Utah's higher than national average population growth. Manufacturing employment on the other hand is considerably lower in Utah due to the influence of highly industrialized states in other sections of the United States. The Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities sector, and the Trade sector are about the same in Utah as the nation, while Finance and Services are somewhat lower. Government, on the other hand, has a considerably higher concentration of employment in Utah than does the U.S.A. as a whole. This large Utah government employment ratio is due mainly to the federal defense installations and numerous state and local educational facilities in Utah.

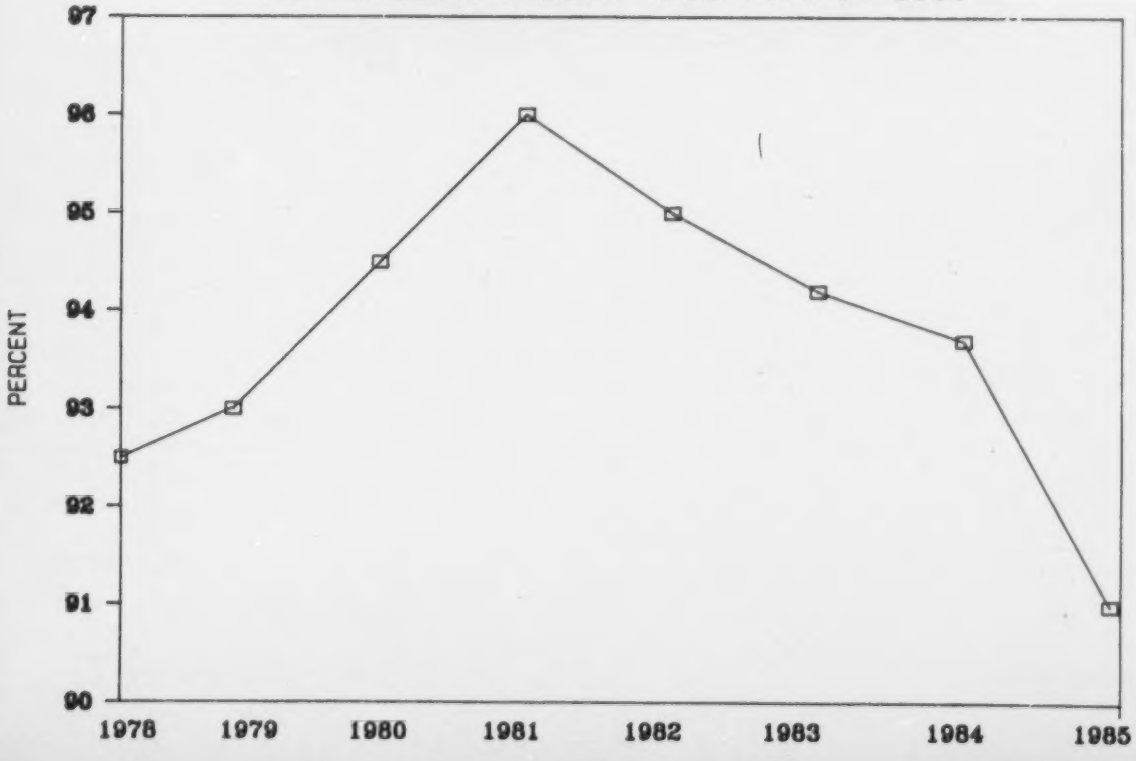
Overall, average weekly wages are lower in Utah than in the nation as a whole. 1985 total insured non-agricultural weekly wages in Utah were $338 and in the USA $371. Only a few industries had somewhat higher average weekly wage levels in Utah; these were coal and metal mining, primary metals manufacturing, legal and education services. Historically, Utah's overall average weekly wages have always been less than the nation as a whole. During the past four years, the gap between Utah's average wage level and the Nation's has actually been widening. The primary factors behind this trend are depressed natural resource prices, particularly oil and metals; low productivity growth; increased labor supply as more women and youth go to work, and low or negative employment growth in high paying Utah industries accompanied by high job growth in those industries paying lower wages and utilizing large numbers of part-time workers.

Richard W. Newman, Labor Market Economist

UTAH AVERAGE WEEKLY 1985 WAGE



UTAH AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE AS A PERCENT OF U.S. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE 1978 TO 1985



INSURED NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT & WAGES — 1985
UTAH VS USA

INDUSTRY	USA EMPL	USA % TOTAL EMP	USA AVE WEEKLY WAGE	UTAH EMPL	UTAH % TOTAL EMP	UTAH AVE WEEKLY WAGE	WAGE RATIO UTAH/USA
TOTAL	**95,339,368**	**100.00%**	**$371**	**593,192**	**100.00%**	**$338**	**0.91**
MINING	923,143	0.97%	602	9,738	1.64%	603	1.00
10 Metal Mining	46,572	0.05%	612	2,145	0.36%	710	1.16
11 Anthracite Mining	2,518	0.00%	396	0	0.00%	0	0.00
12 Butuminous Coal	186,174	0.20%	634	2,878	0.49%	694	1.09
13 Oil & Gas Extraction	577,736	0.61%	617	3,850	0.65%	497	0.81
14 Nonmetallic Minerals	110,142	0.12%	472	865	0.15%	507	1.07
CONSTRUCTION	4,642,735	4.87%	411	35,510	5.99%	385	0.94
15 Building-General Contractor	1,243,985	1.30%	401	10,247	1.73%	358	0.89
16 Roads, Heavy Duty Construction	789,333	0.83%	478	5,721	0.96%	479	1.00
17 Special Trade Contractor	2,609,417	2.74%	395	19,542	3.29%	372	0.94
MANUFACTURING	19,273,364	20.22%	459	93,542	15.77%	418	0.91
20 Food Products	1,601,466	1.68%	400	9,010	1.52%	326	0.82
21 Tobacco Manufacturers	61,149	0.06%	551	1	0.00%	371	0.67
22 Textile Mill Products	700,705	0.73%	307	103	0.02%	168	0.55
23 Apparel Products	1,120,480	1.18%	242	5,315	0.90%	202	0.83
24 Lumber & Wood Products	696,033	0.73%	338	3,805	0.64%	284	0.84
25 Furniture & Fixtures	494,241	0.52%	322	2,901	0.49%	288	0.89
26 Paper & Allied Products	677,803	0.71%	518	1,114	0.19%	414	0.80
27 Printing & Publishing	1,425,114	1.49%	406	6,946	1.17%	315	0.78
28 Chemicals & Allied Products	1,044,190	1.10%	590	2,791	0.47%	504	0.85
29 Petroleum Refining	178,615	0.19%	716	839	0.14%	684	0.96
30 Rubber & Plastic Products	787,549	0.83%	399	1,428	0.24%	337	0.84
31 Leather Products	164,921	0.17%	262	51	0.01%	218	0.83
32 Stone, Clay, Glass, Concrete	587,891	0.62%	449	4,567	0.77%	414	0.92
33 Primary Metal Industries	810,590	0.85%	536	4,854	0.82%	653	1.22
34 Fabricated Metal Products	1,471,232	1.54%	448	6,232	1.05%	394	0.88
35 Machinery Exc. Electrical	2,187,912	2.29%	512	14,305	2.41%	485	0.95
36 Electrical Machinery	2,200,312	2.31%	487	8,487	1.43%	403	0.83
37 Transportation Equipment	1,978,880	2.08%	619	14,385	2.43%	561	0.91
38 Instruments, Optical, Clocks	716,883	0.75%	495	3,707	0.62%	363	0.73
39 Misc. Manufacturing	367,399	0.39%	350	2,701	0.46%	290	0.83
TRANS. COMM. & PUB. UTIL.	4,867,538	5.11%	494	33,126	5.58%	476	0.96
40 Railroads	418	0.00%	443	0	0.00%	0	0.00
41 Passenger Transportation	281,906	0.30%	242	816	0.14%	242	1.00
42 Motor Freight Trans.	1,367,879	1.43%	406	10,269	1.73%	410	1.01
44 Water Transportation	185,068	0.19%	524	12	0.00%	202	0.39
45 Air Transportation	517,502	0.54%	579	4,424	0.75%	455	0.79
46 Pipe Lines Exc. Natural Gas	18,546	0.02%	727	82	0.01%	724	1.00
47 Transportation Services	272,313	0.29%	357	1,402	0.24%	289	0.81
48 Communication	1,320,958	1.39%	553	8,236	1.39%	513	0.93
49 Electric, Gas & Sanitary	902,949	0.95%	598	7,885	1.33%	592	0.99

INSURED NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT & WAGES — 1985 (continued)
UTAH VS USA

	USA			UTAH			
INDUSTRY	EMPL	% TOTAL EMP	AVE WEEKLY WAGE	EMPL	% TOTAL EMP	AVE WEEKLY WAGE	WAGE RATIO UTAH/USA
TRADE	23,057,145	24.18%	$269	147,145	24.81%	$240	0.89
WHOLESALE	5,715,253	5.99%	457	35,555	5.99%	404	0.88
50 Wholesale, Durable Goods	3,385,996	3.55%	478	22,720	3.83%	422	0.88
51 Wholesale, Non-Durable	2,329,257	2.44%	427	12,835	2.16%	373	0.87
RETAIL	17,341,892	18.19%	206	111,590	18.81%	188	0.91
52 Building Materials	692,275	0.73%	286	5,353	0.90%	275	0.96
53 General Merchandise	2,313,946	2.43%	208	12,195	2.06%	181	0.87
54 Food Stores	2,779,180	2.92%	226	19,446	3.28%	222	0.98
55 Auto Dealers & Gas Station	1,889,636	1.98%	336	13,681	2.31%	291	0.87
56 Apparel Stores	1,044,515	1.10%	189	5,454	0.92%	163	0.86
57 Furniture & Equip. Stores	733,060	0.77%	279	4,859	0.82%	252	0.90
58 Eating & Drinking Places	5,693,841	5.97%	129	36,026	6.07%	105	0.81
59 Misc. Retail	2,195,438	2.30%	228	14,577	2.46%	215	0.94
FINANCE	5,846,839	6.13%	429	31,059	5.24%	347	0.81
60 Banking	1,702,064	1.79%	378	10,662	1.80%	319	0.84
61 Non-Bank Credit Agencies	752,875	0.79%	385	5,642	0.95%	343	0.89
62 Securities & Commodities	353,355	0.37%	950	1,202	0.20%	749	0.79
63 Insurance Carriers	1,204,481	1.26%	443	4,407	0.74%	390	0.88
64 Insurance Agents	549,169	0.58%	418	2,498	0.42%	332	0.79
65 Real Estate	1,128,254	1.18%	335	5,962	1.01%	274	0.82
66 Insurance & Real Estate	13,980	0.01%	366	7	0.00%	226	0.62
67 Holding & Inv. Offices	142,662	0.15%	658	679	0.11%	515	0.78
SERVICES	20,842,303	21.86%	324	114,283	19.27%	288	0.89
70 Hotels & Other Lodging	1,334,210	1.40%	198	9,451	1.59%	155	0.78
72 Personal Services	1,055,026	1.11%	194	5,551	0.94%	169	0.87
73 Business Services	4,443,401	4.66%	335	23,574	3.97%	266	0.79
75 Auto Repair	732,024	0.77%	293	5,393	0.91%	274	0.94
76 Misc. Repair	322,600	0.34%	354	2,476	0.42%	340	0.96
78 Motion Pictures	224,416	0.24%	410	1,730	0.29%	219	0.53
79 Amusement & Recreation	835,531	0.88%	232	6,178	1.04%	177	0.76
80 Health Services	6,249,823	6.56%	359	33,920	5.72%	325	0.91
81 Legal Services	693,419	0.73%	536	3,468	0.58%	562	1.05
82 Education Services	1,140,178	1.20%	312	5,521	0.93%	448	1.44
83 Social Services	1,207,586	1.27%	195	4,406	0.74%	170	0.87
84 Museums, Art Galleries, Zoos	41,674	0.04%	258	136	0.02%	189	0.73
86 Membership Organizations	741,376	0.78%	245	3,417	0.58%	195	0.80
89 Misc. Services	1,211,725	1.27%	513	7,052	1.19%	439	0.86
074, 5, 8 Ag Services	398,482	0.42%	238	2,008	0.34%	219	0.2
GOVERNMENT	15,886,301	16.66%	390	128,789	21.71%	366	0.94
Federal	3,040,602	3.19%	499	39,417	6.64%	458	0.92
State	3,518,253	3.69%	391	31,139	5.25%	350	0.90
Local	9,326,667	9.78%	353	58,233	9.82%	313	0.89

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INFORMATION FOR EMPLOYERS ABOUT THE NEW IMMIGRATION LAW

The Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) was signed into law on November 6, 1986 to establish America's policy regarding *employment of authorized workers*. The law affects all United States workers hired after November 6, 1986 and all United States employers. The basic intent of the law is to assure that only U. S. citizens and authorized aliens receive employment opportunites in the United States. This, along with increased border protection, is designed to control the influx of illegal immigrants.

General principles for all Employers:

*Commit to employ only U. S. citizens and aliens authorized to work in the United States.

*Follow the same procedures for *all* new hires.

*Do not discharge present employees or refuse to hire new employees based on foreign appearance or language.

Procedures for Employees Hired after June 1, 1987:

*Hire only U. S. citizens and aliens lawfully authorized to work in the United States.

*The employment eligibility verification section of the IRCA requires that employers verify the identity and employment eligibility of all employees hired on or after November 7, 1986. The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) developed a form I-9 to document the verification of the worker's eligibility. Employers are required to complete an I-9 form for all employees hired on or after November 7, 1986 and to retain the I-9 for three years past the hire date or one year beyond the individual's termination date, whichever is longer. Employers have until September 1, 1987 to complete an I-9 form on employees hired on or after November 7, 1986 and who were still employed on May 31, 1987.

*Employers may contract with someone else to complete I-9's and verify employee's work eligibility for them. However, the employer is still responsible for the contractor's actions and could be liable for any violations for the new law.

***The Utah Department of Employment Security (Job Service) has elected to certify employees and will offer this service to employers who place job orders with the Department and desire to have the service. Only certifiable individuals will be referred to job openings placed with the Department by employers. An employer shall be considered to be in compliance with the citizenship or legal right to work requirements of IRCA and relieved of liability, if they hire an applicant referred by Job Service. A verification certificate issued by Job Service must be retained for the same time period established for the I-9 form.**

*If requested, present the form for inspection by INS or Department of Labor officers. No reporting is required.

Considerations Regarding Employees Hired before November 7, 1986:

*There is no requirement to verify status of employees hired before November 7, 1986.

*No employer sanctions penalties can be imposed against you for merely retaining an illegal alien in your work force, if hired before November 7, 1986.

Other considerations for employers:

*During the first year of implementation (June 1, 1987-May 31, 1988) INS will continue to assist employers in complying with the law. In addition, INS will only issue a citation for first violations. Beginning June 1, 1988, employers who violate the law may face civil and/or criminal penalties.

*An employer who hires or continues to employ unathorized employees may be fined as follows: First Violation—Not less than $250 and not more than $2,000 for *each* unauthorized employee. Second Violation—Not less than $2,000 and not more than $5,000 for *each* unauthorized employee. Subsequent violations—Not less than $3,000 and not more than $10,000 for *each* unauthorized employee.

*If a new employee is unable to provide the required documentation within three days he/she must at least produce a receipt showing that application for the document has been made. The employee must produce the document itself within 21 days of the hire.

*Employers who knowingly recruit unauthorized workers outside the United States to perform seasonal agricultural labor may face the same penalties as for hiring unauthorized workers, unless the workers recruited have been granted Special Agricultural Worker (SAW) status.

*An employer should advise an undocumented alien that legalization and SAW assistance is available from an INS designated entity.

For more information about how Job Service can assist in the verification process contact your local Job Service Office. For further employer information call toll-free 1-800-777-7700 or write to: Employer Relations Officer, 1787 Federal Building, 1961 Stout Street, Denver, Colorado 80202.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	June 1987(f)	June 1986	% Change	May 1987(p)	May 1986	% Change	Apr. 1987(r)	Apr. 1986	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	768,700	762,200	0.9	758,500	752,200	0.8	758,000	748,500	1.3
Employed	718,000	717,600	0.1	708,700	709,000	0.0	707,300	702,800	0.6
Unemployed	50,700	44,500	13.9	49,700	43,300	14.8	50,600	45,700	10.7
Percent of Labor Force	6.6	5.8	—	6.6	5.8	—	6.7	6.1	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	6.6	5.8	—	6.7	5.9	—	6.7	6.1	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	June 1987(f)	June 1986	% Change	May 1987(p)	May 1986	% Change	Apr. 1987(r)	Apr. 1986	% Change
Total	645.0	637.1	1.2	640.7	632.9	1.2	638.3	630.6	1.2
Mining	8.6	7.3	17.8	8.5	7.8	9.0	8.3	7.9	5.1
Metal Mining	3.1	1.7	82.4	2.9	1.6	81.2	2.9	1.6	81.2
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.3	2.5	—8.0	2.7	2.9	—6.9	2.6	3.1	—16.1
Other Mining & Quarrying	2.7	3.2	—15.6	2.8	3.3	—15.2	2.8	3.3	—15.2
Contract Construction	30.5	35.0	—12.9	28.6	32.8	—12.8	27.3	31.3	—12.8
Manufacturing	93.0	93.2	—0.2	92.8	92.7	0.1	91.6	92.4	—0.9
Durable Goods	63.0	64.3	—2.0	63.0	64.1	—1.7	62.4	63.9	—2.3
Primary Metals	2.8	4.2	—33.3	2.9	4.3	—32.6	2.7	4.3	—37.2
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	18.8	19.5	—3.6	19.0	19.5	—2.6	18.9	19.7	—4.1
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	8.6	8.4	2.4	8.5	8.3	2.4	8.4	8.2	2.4
Transportation Equipment	15.7	14.9	5.4	15.7	14.9	5.4	15.6	14.9	4.7
Other Durable Goods	17.1	17.3	—1.2	16.9	17.1	—1.2	16.8	16.8	0.0
Non-Durable Goods	30.0	28.9	3.8	29.9	28.6	4.5	29.3	28.5	2.8
Food & Kindred Products	10.2	9.5	7.4	10.0	9.3	7.5	9.7	8.9	9.0
Textile & Apparel Products	5.9	5.7	3.5	6.1	5.6	8.9	6.0	5.8	3.4
Chemical & Petroleum Products	3.4	3.6	—5.6	3.5	3.7	—5.4	3.5	3.6	—2.8
Other Non-Durable Goods	10.2	10.1	1.0	10.2	10.1	1.0	10.1	10.1	0.0
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	37.2	37.4	—0.5	37.3	37.5	—0.5	37.2	37.3	—0.3
Railroad Transportation	3.1	3.6	—13.9	3.2	3.7	—13.5	3.2	3.7	—13.5
Other Transportation	19.1	17.9	6.7	18.9	17.7	6.8	18.7	17.6	6.2
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	14.9	15.8	—5.7	15.2	16.1	—5.6	15.3	16.0	—4.4
Trade	156.8	152.3	3.0	154.9	150.5	2.9	153.5	149.0	3.0
Wholesale Trade	36.6	36.3	0.8	36.2	35.9	0.8	36.2	35.8	1.1
Retail Trade	120.3	116.1	3.6	118.6	114.5	3.6	117.3	113.2	3.6
Building Materials	5.5	5.6	—1.8	5.3	5.4	—1.9	5.2	5.2	0.0
Food Stores	22.9	21.1	8.5	22.6	20.8	8.7	22.0	20.6	6.8
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	14.2	14.3	—0.7	13.9	14.0	—0.7	13.7	13.9	—1.4
Eating & Drinking Places	39.9	38.3	4.2	39.5	37.7	4.8	38.7	36.9	4.9
Other Retail	37.8	36.8	2.7	37.6	36.6	2.7	37.7	36.6	3.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	34.3	33.3	3.0	33.9	32.9	3.0	33.8	32.7	3.4
Services	142.3	137.0	3.9	139.1	133.9	3.9	141.7	136.2	4.0
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	9.8	9.8	0.0	9.5	9.5	0.0	9.8	9.9	—1.0
Personal Business Services & Amusements	51.7	49.0	5.5	49.8	47.2	5.5	49.5	46.7	6.0
Medical & Other Health Services	38.6	36.4	6.0	38.2	36.0	6.1	38.0	35.7	6.4
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	29.4	29.0	1.4	29.0	28.6	1.4	32.1	31.6	1.6
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	11.0	10.8	1.9	10.8	10.6	1.9	10.6	10.5	1.0
Agricultural Services	1.9	2.1	—9.5	1.8	2.0	—10.0	1.7	1.8	—5.6
Government	142.4	141.7	0.5	145.6	144.9	0.5	144.9	143.9	0.7
Federal Government	40.3	40.8	—1.2	40.2	40.7	—1.2	40.4	40.7	—0.7
U.S. Federal Defense	22.3	23.6	—5.5	22.2	23.5	—5.5	22.3	23.5	—5.1
Other Federal Government	17.9	17.2	4.1	17.9	17.2	4.1	18.2	17.3	5.2
State Government	36.4	37.5	—2.9	37.9	38.9	—2.6	37.6	38.5	—2.3
State Education	19.8	20.2	—2.0	21.1	21.5	—1.9	21.0	21.4	—1.9
Other State Government	16.6	17.3	—4.0	16.8	17.3	—2.9	16.6	17.1	—2.9
Local Government	65.5	63.3	3.5	67.6	65.3	3.5	66.8	64.7	3.2
Local Education	40.0	38.5	3.9	43.1	41.5	3.9	42.8	41.3	3.6
Other Local Government	25.5	24.8	2.8	24.5	23.8	2.9	24.0	23.3	3.0
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	June '87 (f)	June '86	% Change	May '87 (p)	Apr. '87 (r)	Mar. '87	Feb. '87	Jan. '87	Dec. '86	Nov. '86	Oct. '86
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,685.2	1,664.2	1.3	1,683.5	1,681.8	1,680.1	1,678.4	1,676.7	1,675.0	1,673.2	1,671.4
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,088.1	1,074.5	1.3	1,087.0	1,085.8	1,084.7	1,083.5	1,082.4	1,081.3	1,080.1	1,079.0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	762.9	756.4	0.9	761.4	765.2	771.4	772.7	775.9	752.7	748.8	753.3
Participation Rate	70.1	70.4	0.0	70.1	70.5	71.1	71.3	71.7	69.6	69.3	69.8
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	712.6	712.2	0.1	710.2	714.3	718.5	720.5	724.6	708.0	705.1	708.9
Employment Ratio[2]	65.5	66.3	0.0	65.3	65.8	66.2	66.5	66.9	65.5	65.3	65.7
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	50.3	44.2	13.8	51.2	50.9	53.0	52.2	51.2	44.7	43.7	44.5
Unemployment Rate	6.6	5.8	0.0	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.6	5.9	5.8	5.9
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	325.2	318.0	2.3	325.5	320.6	313.3	310.9	306.5	328.6	331.3	325.7
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	132.4	130.2	1.7	132.3	132.3	132.6	133.0	133.2	128.1	128.5	128.7
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	643.9	636.1	1.2	643.5	643.4	643.8	645.1	645.8	632.7	631.8	630.7
Mining	8.6	7.3	17.8	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.2	7.9	7.7
Contract Construction	29.0	33.2	−12.8	28.7	28.9	29.3	30.7	30.6	29.9	30.0	30.7
Manufacturing	92.5	92.7	−0.1	93.5	92.9	92.0	90.9	90.9	90.0	90.3	90.1
Durable Goods	62.7	64.0	−1.9	63.4	63.2	62.4	61.5	61.5	60.5	61.0	60.8
Nondurable Goods	29.8	28.7	3.9	30.1	29.7	29.6	29.4	29.4	29.5	29.3	29.3
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	37.0	37.2	−0.5	37.3	37.8	37.8	38.1	38.3	37.4	37.3	37.0
Trade	156.8	152.3	3.0	156.0	156.3	156.3	156.4	156.5	153.2	153.0	152.6
Wholesale	36.4	36.1	0.8	36.3	36.5	36.6	36.7	36.7	35.8	35.8	36.0
Retail	120.4	116.2	3.6	119.7	119.8	119.6	119.7	119.7	117.4	117.3	116.6
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	34.1	33.1	3.1	34.1	34.1	33.9	34.0	33.9	32.8	32.7	32.9
Services	143.2	137.9	3.9	142.5	142.3	143.1	143.6	143.7	138.7	138.9	138.7
Government	142.6	142.4	0.1	142.9	142.8	143.4	143.5	143.8	142.4	141.7	141.0
Federal	39.7	40.2	−1.3	39.9	40.1	40.7	41.1	41.2	40.5	40.2	40.1
State	37.1	38.6	−3.8	37.1	37.0	37.0	37.5	37.6	37.9	37.8	37.2
Local	65.7	63.6	3.4	65.9	65.7	65.6	64.9	64.9	63.9	63.7	63.7

[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	May 1987(p)	% Change from May '86	% Distribution	May 1987(p)	% Change from May '86	% Distribution	May 1987(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	358.6	−0.6	100.0	281.7	3.6	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.9	9.7	2.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	6.3	74.1
Contract Construction	25.5	−12.7	7.1	3.1	−13.9	1.1	20.4	71.3
Manufacturing	63.7	−0.6	17.8	29.2	2.1	10.4	62.2	67.0
Durable Goods	45.4	−2.2	12.7	17.6	−0.6	6.2	41.4	65.7
Nondurable Goods	18.3	3.4	5.1	11.6	6.4	4.1	20.8	69.6
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	26.5	1.1	7.4	10.8	−4.4	3.8	26.9	72.1
Total Trade	82.5	2.4	23.0	71.9	3.0	25.5	138.9	90.0
Wholesale Trade	26.1	−1.1	7.3	10.1	6.3	3.6	31.0	85.6
Retail Trade	56.4	4.1	15.7	61.8	2.5	21.9	107.9	91.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.6	−0.7	3.8	20.3	5.7	7.2	26.6	78.5
Services	63.7	1.3	17.8	75.4	6.2	26.8	107.7	77.4
Total Government	75.2	−2.2	21.0	70.4	3.7	25.0	NA	NA
Federal Government	24.1	−5.5	6.7	16.0	5.3	5.7	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	15.5	−6.6	4.3	6.7	−2.9	2.4	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	8.6	−3.4	2.4	9.3	12.0	3.3	NA	NA
State Government	18.1	−0.5	5.0	19.8	−3.9	7.0	NA	NA
State Education	11.7	−3.3	3.3	9.4	0.0	3.3	NA	NA
Other State Government	6.4	4.9	1.8	10.4	−7.1	3.7	NA	NA
Local Government	33.0	−0.6	9.2	34.6	7.8	12.3	NA	NA
Local Education	16.7	−1.8	4.7	26.4	7.8	9.4	NA	NA
Other Local Government	16.3	0.6	4.5	8.2	7.9	2.9	NA	NA

p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	June '87(f)	June '86	% Chg.	May '87(p)	Apr. '87(r)	June '87(f)	June '86	% Chg.	May '87(p)	Apr. '87(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	509.6	503.8	1.2	503.6	502.6	96.7	96.1	0.6	95.7	98.8
Employed	479.6	477.1	0.5	474.1	473.1	89.5	90.7	—1.3	88.6	91.4
Unemployed	30.0	26.7	12.4	29.5	29.5	7.2	5.4	33.3	7.1	7.4
Percent of Labor Force	5.9	5.3	0.0	5.9	5.9	7.4	5.6	0.0	7.4	7.5
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	453.6	446.3	1.6	449.9	446.9	71.0	71.2	—0.3	70.8	73.2
Mining	2.8	1.6	75.0	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	22.0	25.1	—12.4	20.6	19.9	2.7	3.0	—10.0	2.7	2.5
Manufacturing	63.2	62.1	1.8	63.3	62.6	10.3	11.7	—12.0	10.2	10.1
Durable Goods	44.3	44.1	0.5	44.3	44.0	7.0	8.6	—18.6	6.9	6.8
Nondurable Goods	18.9	18.0	5.0	19.0	18.6	3.3	3.1	6.5	3.3	3.3
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	28.8	28.8	0.0	28.8	28.7	2.4	2.4	0.0	2.4	2.4
Total Trade	115.0	111.5	3.1	113.6	112.5	15.8	15.4	2.6	15.7	15.7
Wholesale Trade	31.5	31.1	1.3	31.2	31.2	2.0	2.0	0.0	1.9	1.9
Retail Trade	83.5	80.4	3.9	82.4	81.3	13.8	13.4	3.0	13.8	13.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	26.5	27.6	3.3	28.1	27.8	2.4	2.3	4.3	2.4	2.4
Services	99.2	95.3	4.1	97.1	97.0	23.9	23.0	3.9	23.5	26.5
Total Government	94.1	94.3	—0.2	95.8	95.7	13.5	13.4	0.7	13.9	13.6

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.
[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.
Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	June'87(f)	May'87(p)	Apr.'87(r)	June'86	June'87(f)	June'86	% Change	June'87(f)	June'86	% Change
State Total	6.6	6.6	6.7	5.8	768,660	762,150	0.9	645,000	637,430	1.2
Bear River	4.6	5.0	4.6	4.2	47,580	47,030	1.2	38,120	37,710	1.1
Box Elder	4.3	4.6	4.3	3.7	17,300	16,920	2.2	14,440	14,130	2.2
Cache	4.8	5.1	4.7	4.5	29,220	29,070	0.5	23,270	23,180	0.4
Rich	3.9	5.6	6.9	4.0	1,060	1,040	1.9	410	400	2.5
Wasatch Front	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.3	523,260	517,740	1.1	464,700	457,780	1.5
North	6.4	6.4	6.3	5.5	154,590	152,680	1.3	116,350	115,070	1.1
Davis	5.6	5.6	5.5	4.5	77,380	76,260	1.5	54,470	54,070	0.7
Morgan	8.6	8.5	8.3	6.8	1,810	1,710	5.8	950	910	4.4
Weber	7.1	7.2	7.1	6.5	75,400	74,710	0.9	60,930	60,090	1.4
South	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.2	368,670	365,060	1.0	348,350	342,710	1.6
Salt Lake	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.2	356,820	352,840	1.1	338,040	331,990	1.8
Tooele	7.5	8.0	8.6	5.7	11,850	12,220	—3.0	10,310	10,720	—3.8
Mountainlands	8.1	8.2	8.1	6.2	108,200	107,170	1.0	78,690	78,570	0.2
Summit	11.0	13.7	11.3	11.6	6,840	6,730	1.6	5,540	5,370	3.2
Utah	7.4	7.4	7.5	5.6	96,670	96,090	0.6	71,090	71,180	—0.1
Wasatch	16.5	16.5	16.9	12.8	4,690	4,350	7.8	2,060	2,020	2.0
Central	9.8	9.4	8.1	9.5	23,150	24,120	—4.0	14,420	15,040	—4.1
Juab	14.9	14.0	15.8	13.7	2,110	2,090	1.0	1,500	1,500	0.0
Millard	7.5	6.7	6.6	6.8	6,730	7,740	—13.0	3,960	4,640	—14.7
Piute	9.1	15.9	16.1	11.1	430	430	0.0	190	190	—0.0
Sanpete	13.7	13.2	17.6	13.7	6,400	6,270	—2.1	3,560	3,470	—2.6
Sevier	6.7	6.4	8.1	7.6	6,470	6,590	—1.8	4,750	4,780	—0.6
Wayne	9.4	10.4	12.7	6.6	1,010	1,000	1.0	460	460	0.0
Southwestern	6.4	6.2	6.5	5.8	31,150	30,460	2.3	21,310	20,940	1.8
Beaver	5.8	6.2	7.0	6.8	2,280	2,280	0.0	1,310	1,300	0.8
Garfield	7.3	8.0	12.7	7.8	1,750	1,740	0.6	1,650	1,620	1.9
Iron	7.4	7.4	7.1	6.6	8,330	8,420	—1.1	6,090	6,170	—1.3
Kane	7.0	6.6	9.0	5.6	2,730	2,620	4.2	1,520	1,470	3.4
Washington	5.8	5.3	5.2	4.9	16,060	15,400	4.3	10,740	10,380	3.5
Uintah Basin	13.2	13.3	15.0	14.0	15,220	15,970	—4.7	11,040	11,220	—1.6
Daggett	2.7	3.7	3.5	7.7	500	520	—3.8	320	320	0.0
Duchesne	14.1	14.8	17.6	16.3	5,820	6,040	—3.6	4,070	4,100	—0.7
Uintah	13.1	12.7	13.8	12.9	8,900	9,410	—5.4	6,650	6,800	—2.2
Southeastern	11.8	10.7	12.1	10.3	20,100	19,690	2.1	16,730	16,170	3.5
Carbon	11.1	10.5	11.5	10.4	9,230	9,120	1.2	7,660	7,620	0.5
Emery	15.0	13.5	16.7	9.9	3,710	3,640	1.9	3,710	3,410	8.8
Grand	9.6	11.0	12.3	10.9	3,250	3,310	—1.8	2,330	2,330	0.0
San Juan	12.1	7.9	8.2	9.7	3,910	3,620	8.0	3,030	2,810	7.8

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May(p) 1987	Apr.(r) 1987	May 1986	May(p) 1987	Apr.(r) 1987	May 1986	May(p) 1987	Apr.(r) 1986	May 1986
MINING	$458.25	$530.04	$519.16	39.0	42.1	41.4	$11.75	$12.59	$12.54
MANUFACTURING	403.56	395.61	397.54	40.6	39.8	40.4	9.94	9.94	9.84
Durable Goods	420.02	409.24	417.54	41.3	40.2	41.3	10.17	10.18	10.11
Nondurable Goods	362.78	358.44	348.77	38.8	38.5	38.2	9.35	9.31	9.13
TRADE	227.42	230.25	243.35	30.9	30.7	31.0	7.36	7.50	7.85
Wholesale Trade	378.80	371.89	383.46	40.0	38.3	38.5	9.47	9.71	9.96
Retail Trade	175.14	178.28	193.01	27.8	27.9	28.3	6.30	6.39	6.82
AVERAGE	300.28	303.19	318.44	34.2	33.8	34.5	8.78	8.97	9.23

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May(p) 1987	Apr.(r) 1987	May 1986	May(p) 1987	Apr.(r) 1987	May 1986	May(p) 1987	Apr.(r) 1987	May 1986
MINING	$565.39	$579.63	$556.72	41.0	41.7	39.4	$13.79	$13.90	$14.13
Metal Mining	477.80	547.63	569.94	39.1	41.9	39.8	12.22	13.07	14.32
Bituminous Coal Mining	627.86	615.31	604.54	37.8	37.0	36.2	16.61	16.63	16.70
MANUFACTURING	394.02	389.83	402.96	39.6	39.1	39.7	9.95	9.97	10.15
Durable Goods	416.36	409.42	436.17	40.9	40.1	41.5	10.18	10.21	10.51
Primary Metal Industries	523.68	513.83	667.12	41.3	40.3	42.6	12.68	12.75	15.66
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	425.97	416.75	393.98	43.6	42.7	40.7	9.77	9.76	9.68
Transportation Equipment	527.05	525.21	545.65	41.5	41.0	42.2	12.70	12.81	12.93
Nondurable Goods	351.17	350.97	334.08	37.2	37.1	36.0	9.44	9.46	9.28
Food & Kindred Products	344.47	321.38	315.08	37.0	35.2	36.3	9.31	9.13	8.68
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	580.65	561.74	577.15	43.3	42.3	43.2	13.41	13.28	13.36
TRADE	217.08	217.70	226.20	31.1	31.1	30.2	6.98	7.00	7.49
Wholesale Trade	390.40	381.24	391.88	40.0	38.2	38.8	9.76	9.98	10.10
Retail Trade	167.60	170.23	177.83	28.6	29.0	27.7	5.86	5.87	6.42
Food Stores	196.67	205.01	227.15	27.7	28.2	28.9	7.10	7.27	7.86
Other Retail	178.80	184.53	186.00	29.8	30.3	30.0	6.00	6.09	6.20
AVERAGE	300.50	300.08	318.40	34.5	34.1	34.2	8.71	8.80	9.31

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast June '87	Preliminary May '87	Final Apr. '87	Final June '86	Final May '86	Final Apr. '86
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	5,421	6,562	7,951	6,356	7,694	9,322
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	21,225	16,782	14,080	9,206	7,279	6,107
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	26,646	23,344	22,031	15,562	14,973	15,429
Number of New Applications for Jobs	8,849	8,349	9,027	9,175	8,657	9,360
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	3,775	5,546	7,322	3,845	5,649	7,458
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,048	1,448	1,275	1,957	1,940	2,470
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	12,007	12,507	14,627	12,267	13,640	14,278
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	2.03	2.13	2.51	2.13	2.40	2.52
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$7,201,000	$6,973,246	$9,548,846	$6,825,082	$7,402,421	$9,192,164

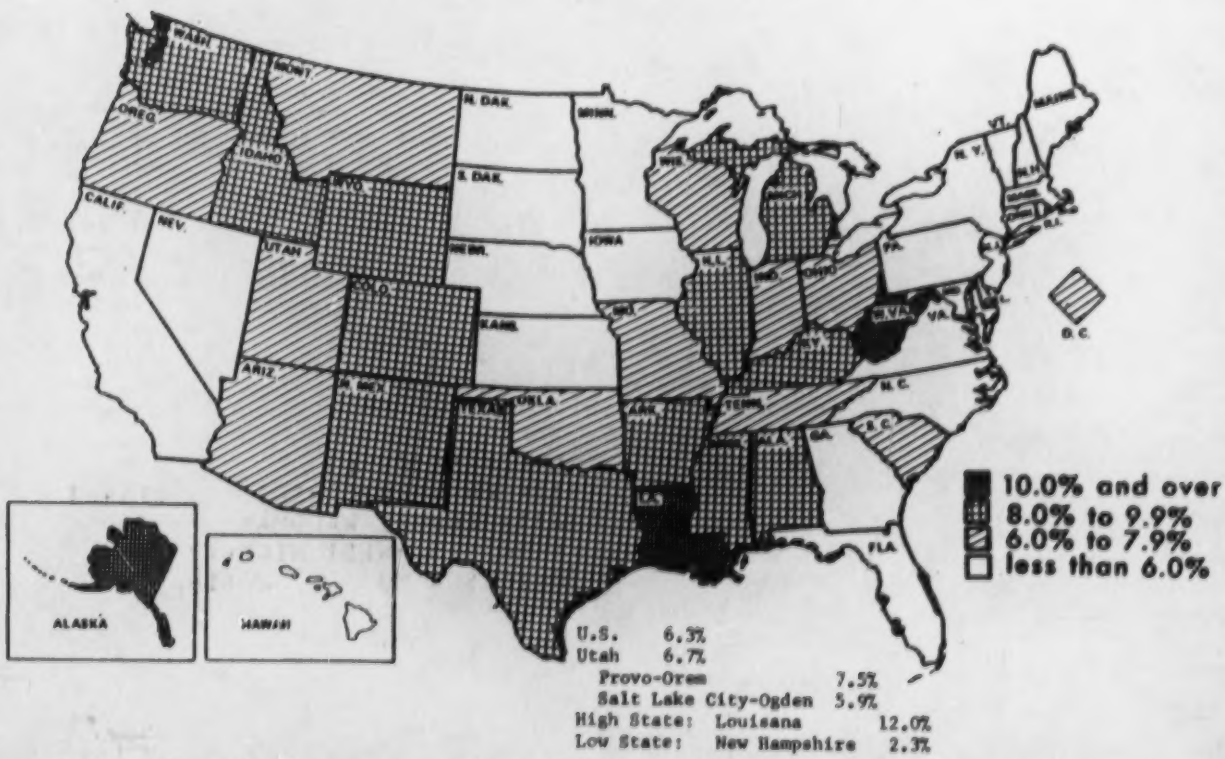
Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES
1967 = 100

Item	Index					% Change			
	May '87	Apr. '87	Mar. '87	Feb. '87	May '86	From Last Month	May '86 to May '87	Apr. '86 to Apr. '87	Mar. '86 to Mar. '87	Feb. '87 to Feb. '87
CONSUMER PRICES										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	338.7	337.7	335.9	334.4	326.3	0.3	3.8	3.8	3.0	2.1
Food and Beverages	324.0	322.5	321.6	321.6	309.4	0.5	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.5
Food at Home	318.8	316.9	315.8	316.6	302.1	0.6	5.5	5.1	4.8	5.0
Housing	368.9	367.7	366.4	365.1	358.5	0.3	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4
Rent Residential	289.4	288.8	288.3	288.0	278.4	0.2	4.0	3.9	4.8	5.2
Fuel and Other Util.	377.5	374.2	374.9	374.8	382.5	0.9	−1.3	−2.0	−2.7	−3.9
Medical Care	458.9	457.3	455.0	452.4	429.7	0.3	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.1
Apparel and Upkeep	218.0	218.7	215.2	206.4	206.4	−0.3	5.6	5.5	4.3	2.1
Transportation	314.6	313.3	310.6	310.0	305.7	0.4	2.9	3.3	0.3	−2.9
Gasoline	299.3	296.7	289.4	287.5	288.7	0.9	3.7	6.5	−5.9	−18.0
Energy[2]	366.9	362.4	360.0	359.2	367.6	1.2	−0.2	0.2	−5.6	−12.2
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	307.3	305.1	302.8	302.7	299.2	0.7	2.7	2.4	0.8	−0.7
Finished Goods	296.3	295.0	292.3	292.3	289.0	0.4	2.6	2.7	1.5	0.1
Intermediate Materials	312.7	310.9	309.4	308.9	306.8	0.6	2.0	1.2	0.0	−1.5
Crude Materials	304.7	295.5	287.7	288.8	278.9	3.1	9.1	8.0	2.3	−0.1

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.
[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Unemployment Rates by State, April 1987



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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